

revelation that the CIA has been financing the National Student Association (NSA) to the tune of \$400,000 per year raises some very fundamental questions.

First, was the clandestine relationship at all useful? Did the NSA succeed in countering the efforts of its Communist-supported opposites? Or was the CIA's under-the-table subsidy of the NSA not only immoral and corrupt, but futile and counterproductive as well?

The subsidy was made "covert," a State Department official explained, because it was decided that public disclosure of Government financing would have opened the NSA to Communist attacks as an instrument of the U.S. Government. But is not the real effect of this covertness, when it is finally made public, infinitely more damaging to the reputation of the NSA and the United States than the harm the CIA was supposedly trying to protect against.

A free society, if it is to remain free, must not stoop to adopt the tactics of totalitarianism. The behavior of the CIA is doubly damaging in this respect. First, our reputation abroad has suffered a great blow, but, equally important, the CIA has helped contribute to a frightening domestic phenomenon. We are creating a generation of young Americans who have no faith in the honesty and openness of their own country. Specifically, NSA has chapters on more than 300 American college and university campuses where about 1.5 million students are gaining an education; these students cannot help but be disillusioned.

Several conclusions are obvious, Mr. Speaker. First, the CIA has destroyed forever the usefulness of the NSA.

One NSA student leader said:

This has become a nightmare for us. Our whole credibility has been based on the image that we are independent. Now everything we do or have done will be tainted whether we're guilty or not.

The NSA, if it continues in existence, will always be suspect. We can only hope that the CIA has not used other groups of scholars or professional people for similar purposes. The CIA action in this instance is nothing less than horrifying. It is also incredibly stupid.

Perhaps the most unbelievable aspect of the whole affair is the clumsiness of the CIA. It is supposed to be one of the world's most sophisticated intelligence organizations and yet it lets itself get caught subsidizing a bunch of kids. How horribly demoralizing; high-paid super-sleuths, part of the country's chief intelligence agency, are nabbed where no self-respecting burglar would have left a fingerprint.

For many months the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], has been calling for the CIA to let the Congress know more of its activities and expenditures. The Oversight Committee of the other body has added three Senators from the Foreign Relations Committee as a result of Senator McCARTHY's efforts. The House should do the same. There is no reason on earth why Representatives and Senators should not know more about the activities of the CIA. After all, if they allow undergraduates in on their activities why not elected representatives of the people?

The relationship between the CIA and the NSA reportedly began in 1952. In that year John Foster Dulles was appointed Secretary of State. His brother, Allen, then Deputy Director, shortly became Director of the CIA. Did John Foster Dulles persuade his brother, Allen, of the need to give money to the student group to counter the Communist moves of the day? The Dulles brothers were splendid public servants, somewhat Cromwellian in philosophy. That estimable Englishman said, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." In this instance, I suppose that the Dulles brothers forgot that leaks might dampen the powder. Their successors compounded the errors.

I think it fundamental that the activities and expenditures of the CIA be thoroughly examined by responsible congressional authorities. The CIA and all other Government departments must not only be protected from dominance by each other, but should perform only their legally assigned functions. The CIA was never meant to be a military agency or a State Department. Further, the CIA was never meant to dominate private organizations, labor unions, or tax-exempt foundations. It must never again be allowed to do so.

The exposure of the CIA will prove a valuable thing if it leads to a proper investigation and definition of the Agency's responsibilities. It is now the duty of the Congress to take remedial action without delay.

The Vietnam Conflict Servicemen and Veterans Act of 1967

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, over 11,000 miles away from their native homeland, over 400,000 Americans are involved in protecting the lives of approximately 15 million South Vietnamese and other Asians threatened with subjugation or death by communism from outside their own country. These valiant American soldiers are defending freedom, not just for those Asians, but for all free peoples.

Several hundred thousand other Americans have already fought the "good fight" in the cause of freedom on that foreign soil.

These Americans—the essence of the finest of American youth—are fighting the continuing battle for freedom over 65,000 square miles. For, within every rice paddy, within every delta, the specter of the subversive Vietcong lurks.

Aided by the communistic regime of North Vietnam, these Vietcong torture, pillage, destroy, and murder the populace. Their intimidation knows no bounds because of the designation "civilian." Their ruthless attempt to conquer these free peoples has been answered with the might of this Nation. Our young

men have taken up the fight, and their sacrifices compare with those of men from our past wars.

Our fighting men do not know the term "retreat." Here in America these men deserve our every consideration. We must not retreat, either, and must act in their behalf. We must provide for these men when they have fought the fight and return home to receive the plaudits of a grateful Nation, just as all of our other veterans.

The call to duty—the same call that has gone out to millions before them—was answered by these young men. Today, they bear arms in the name of this Nation.

On January 31 the President sent us a message dealing with veterans benefits for these brave young men. He called the proposed legislation the Vietnam Conflict Servicemen and Veterans Act of 1967.

I am wholeheartedly behind any actions this body may take to rectify the inequities which now exist for our servicemen who are fighting in Vietnam.

Inaugural Address of South Carolina Gov. Robert E. McNair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 15, 1967

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, South Carolinians, and indeed Americans everywhere, can be proud of our distinguished and able Governor. Governor McNair was overwhelmingly elected Governor last November after becoming Governor in April 1965. Governor McNair on January 18, 1967, delivered an outstanding, encouraging and refreshing address. I commend this great speech to my colleagues in the Congress and to the people of the United States.

The speech follows:

[From the Greenville News (S.C.), Jan. 19, 1967]

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF SOUTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR, ROBERT E. MCNAIR

There are many feelings that a man wants to express when given the privilege of serving the people of his state as their Governor. It is a time to express the deep and sincere gratitude that I feel for the confidence placed in me by my fellow South Carolinians.

It is a time to share with you some of my thoughts about South Carolina's past and present—and even more important—about her future. It is a time to talk about positive action and the ability of our people to grasp the new opportunities of this exciting age.

As we meet here today, we have faced up to challenges and changes that have tested our dignity and our character. On this 18th day of January in 1967 the people of South Carolina are respected throughout the nation.

I believe that South Carolina wants to move forward aggressively in the last half of the 20th century. I believe that my fellow South Carolinians are not only prepared, but are eager, to reach out toward greater achievement. And, on the basis of that con-